The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE ANTHRACITE REGION.

An Advance of 10 Per Cent. Demanded by the Miners.

A Reduction Threatened by the Operators.

A Long and Protracted Strike Probable.

POTTSVILLE, PA., January 17.—The Executive Committee of the Miners and Laborers' Benevolent Association unanimously rejected the Gowen proposition, and adopted a resolution allowing the men to work in any colliery where the owner was willing to pay the $2 50 basis of 1873.

A meeting of operators was held at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's office. Mr. Gowen was not present. The decision of the men was transmitted to them, but they adjourned without taking any action, declaring that they had no further proposition to make. There the matter rests, with a prospect of a long and extended strike. In the Shamokin district the operators have not agreed to pay the 1873 basis—only those collliers shipping westward and via the Lehigh Valley route. The other operators making shipments over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad have joined the latter company, and insist on a reduction.

The *Daily Standard* says: "There is no longer any doubt of the fact that there is a general suspension of mining operations in this region, and unless the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company recedes from the firm stand it has taken, the cessation of labor will be protracted and costly. The suspension has now fairly begun; when, and how it will end no one can predict. The men are well organized, have a full treasury, and are resolved not to yield an inch of what they consider their rights. The company, on the other hand, is determined not to make a single concession, and Gowen has begun a policy which looks as though he would protract the fight indefinitely. To supply the railroad and local trade of Philadelphia, he has begun shipments of coal from the Lehigh region over branches of his road connecting with that region, at lower rates than he ordinarily charges to transport it over the main road from Port Carbon to Philadelphia. This is an extreme measure. Among the smaller operators there is a general feeling in favor of paying the basis of 1873."

WILKESBARRE, January 17.—A large meeting of miners was held in Wersa's Hall this afternoon to deliberate upon the state of affairs at present existing, to effect an organization and unite with the National Association. Speeches were made by James O. Halleran, an officer of the National Association, and others, explaining the object and design of that organization, and setting forth its advantages in the present state of affairs, to thoroughly prepare for whatever might come.

An address presented at a meeting in Olin a month ago was read, and met with a hearty approval. It was then voted to join the National Association, and a constitution was at once adopted and officers nominated. The committee appointed to wait upon Charles Parrish, bearing a demand for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages, made a report—that after reading the paper, which was handed him asking for an increase of wages for 1874, he replied:

"You cannot have what you ask for, I will not give you an increase, I will reduce your wages, I have been giving you all you are entitled to, and I cannot raise you now, when I cannot mine a ton of coal or sell a hundred tons."

The committee asked to have the answer put in writing, but this Parish declined to do.

Nothing was done with the report, as the answer was not given in writing, as has always been done heretofore, and is the rule between that company and its employes. A member stated that they were not on a strike; that the company for which they had been working had stopped all but two or three of their works, thus throwing them out of employment, and if they were now asking that the company, after keeping idle as long as it suited, should give them an advance of 10 per cent. when ready to start their works again.

It was announced that John Siney, President of the National Association, and C. B. Johnson, editor of the *Workingman*, would visit this place early next week, and that the President was authorized to call a meeting during their stay, that the miners might hear addresses from them on the present condition of affairs.

The miners of Luzerne say the stoppage of so many coal works is no fault of theirs, and there is really no such thing as a "strike." Large companies have suspended work, and the miners are using their idle time to effect a thorough organization, and have asked for an advance of 10 per cent. when all set at work, but did not stop because this advance was refused. Representative men of their number say there is great unity throughout this region, and should the threat of Parrish to reduce the wages be carried out, they will not resume work for many weeks. They claim that the companies can well afford to pay more while they are getting present prices, and that they do not want to oppose capital, but only to receive just and equitable compensation for their labor.

WISCONSIN.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE MURDERER.

A Rival to the Bender Family.

He Kills one Brother and Threatens Another.

A Second Victim Discovered.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Bob Turner, of Potosi, Grant county, Wisconsin, was arrested for the murder of his brother Albert. The inquest, which has just been concluded, reveals a blood-thirsty depravity, rivaling the Bender family. The murdered man was killed with an axe, his head being nearly severed from his body, as he was coming out of a mineral hole in which he was at work. He fell back speechless, and never moved. The murderer then called to another brother, Newton, who was in an adjoining shaft, to come up, and Newton commenced to climb. When he reached the surface he perceived the body of the murdered Albert, and was about to run, when Bob seized him, and showing him the bloody axe, threatened to kill him instantly unless he swore to assist in putting the body away and to preserve silence. To this Newton assented, but on the first opportunity he escaped to Potosi, where he gave the alarm, and the murderer fled to Lancaster. He was pursued, arrested, and lodged in prison, where he soon attempted the life of his keeper.

The second murder, which has just come to light, is that of Olney Neeley, a youth of the town of Ellinboro'. Bob Turner was these cutting hoop poles for Mr. Bell on Tuesday, December 23, the boy Neeley started from Bell's to visit his mother, who resides in New California. His road lay through timber belonging to Bailey, where Turner was at work. That was the last seen of the boy Neeley until the 9th of January. The people residing in the neighborhood having heard of Turner's murderous propensity, and knowing that young Neeley had to pass near where he was at work, turned out on Friday last to hunt for his remains. Eight men started for Bell's and searched the ground on each side of the road. When they arrived on the premises where Turner had been chopping, they found the body, which lay as it had fallen six weeks before. The boy's head was nearly cut from his body, only hanging by a small piece of skin on the back and front of his face, the axe having gone clear through his neck. When found, young Neeley had a paper parcel under his arm, as he was carrying it. The body was taken care of and a jury empaneled to hold an inquest, and the verdict was that Olney Neeley, aged sixteen years, came to his death from a blow with an axe in the hands of Robert Turner.

Several other mysterious murders have taken place in localities in which Turner had been seen. Marshal Bennett visited the prisoner and asked him to confess if he had any hand in them. He finally confessed that he remembered killing two men—a stranger whom he had encountered in a deep ravine back of the Dow Farm, and thereupon attacked and murdered him and hid the body. The other man he met on the road to Mazeda, where he was going to get work. He says that the latter made threatening gestures, and he feared he was going to take his life, so he closed with him, and with a four pound weight which he carried in his pocket, struck him two blows over the eyes, smashing in his skull, and killing him instantly. He then dragged the body into the bushes, and secreted it there. He has confessed a total delight in the murder of persons he has killed. He gloats over the skill with which he has concealed their bodies, and declares nobody can find them but himself, and that if they were got together, there would be nearly forty of them.

The Coal Trade.

The Miners' *Journal* says the quantity of coal sent from the Pottsville region for the last week was 37,860 tons against 16 497 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 11,363. The supply for the week from all the regions we have received returns from this year, foots up 161,811 tons Anthracite and 21 250 Bituminous —for the week 203,061 tons against 238,566 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease 35,505 tons. The whole supply for the year so far, is 748,483 tons against 775,366 tons to same period last year. Decrease 26,881 tons so far this year. This is the first week since the panic commenced that shows a decline in the weekly quantity of coal sent to market. The principal decrease was in the supply via the Lehigh and Susquenanna Railroad, which fell off 34,122 tons.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Franking Privilege—The Agricultural Report—Butler's Motives Concerning Cushing's Confirmation—Sprinkling Hay Seed Over Members of Congress—Cheap Postage—Claims of States Against the General Government—Taxation upon Incomes—The Old Soldiers and Patent Men—Clerks in the War Department—Cheap Freights—The Late Rebellion Claims—Exports of Wheat to Great Britain—American Shipbuilding.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1874.

The Franking Privilege.

Members of Congress are exceedingly anxious to get through the House the bill partially restoring the franking privilege. Members of the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads went to work upon such a bill with the encouragements in its favor assured by a large per centage of the House, the Committee knowing well that the House will approve their course; consequently the bill is to be reported next week, with the unanimous endorsement of the Committee. One hundred and sixty thousand public documents already stored away in the House folding room, and as many more in the Senate, will begin to go through the mails upon the passage of this bill.

American Shipbuilding.

Shipbuilding in American ship yards and the work of repairing vessels in such yards is to be fostered in Congress from present indications; at least nothing is to be allowed, which will interfere with their trade. The subject of granting American registers to foreign built vessels is one having but few friends in Congress. The House Commerce Committee pronounced against it in former Congresses, and this session it has been brought before the Committee again in the shape of an application to grant an American registry to a foreign vessel wrecked in our waters and purchased by Americans. The Committee upon the presentation of this application went into a discussion of the subject in its broad and general application. Although no vote has been taken, the Committee show they are averse to the principle, and will ere long pronounce against it. The ship yards in Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Port Huron and all along the Lakes would find little to do if every condemned foreign vessel, or first class vessels for that matter, as well as those wrecked on our coast and purchased by Americans received an American registry through an act of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury can now grant such a registry to this class of vessels, provided three-quarters of her is newly built, and the Committees believe this is liberal enough on the part of our Government, as any further concessions would deteriorate American shipbuilding and swell our marine service with foreign ships.

The Agricultural Report.

That valuable contribution to literary science, known as the agricultural report, is to be lost to history. A resolution to print the reports for 1872 and 1873 was pushed through the House this session by the combined energy of the members from the rural districts, but the Senate, which has not yet descended from its dignity to recognize the clamor in the interest of the agricultural masses, declined to see the practicability of these annual reports, and the resolution is dormant in one of its Committees. Senators having it in charge have little hopes of securing the passage of the bill in the Senate.

Butler's Motives Concerning Cushing's Confirmation.

The very decided and determined effort on the part of General Butler to force, if possible, the confirmation of Cushing, has led to no little speculation as to what the General is after. Some assert that it was on account of the warm friendship existing between the gentlemen when members of the Democratic party. Others assert that he has another motive, and that is to further some political ambition of his. Your correspondent was informed, by a gentleman well versed in political affairs, that the General sees a hole in the sky; or, in other words, intended to become the President's next best friend, and stated that the Civil Rights bill was recommitted, after a consultation with the President by him. Be it as it may, it has caused no little talk and speculation, and, if reports are true, no little jealousy on the part of certain Senators.

Sprinkling Hay Seed Over Members.

An industrious individual who frequents the lobby of the House has furnished members with small packages of hay seed, and considerable merriment has been created by sprinkling the same over the wavy locks and "back hair" of members who were not cognizant of the procedure, and then congratulating them on their advanced and practical steps in agriculture. *On dit* that Speaker Blaine has in contemplation the question of enlarging the Agricultural Committee to accommodate the pressure on the part of a large number of representatives who are Presidents of Agricultural colleges and Conventions.

Subject of Cheap Postage.

The subject of cheap postage is to be agitated with considerable fervor this session. The popular clamor for one cent letter postage has been manifested through several members, who have introduced bills to bring it about. Publishing houses throughout the country heartily endorse the proposition to reduce the postage on books and other printed matter one half, while the middlemen, or retail dealers, loudly complain at such a step. Bills covering both of the above propositions are now under discussion in the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads. Should the bill become a law, parties desiring to purchase works on law, poetical editions, or whatever is desired to fill out a library, can deal direct with the publisher, ignoring the bookseller, as his cheap postage would enable him to save money by so doing. The arguments, pro and con, on the measure bids fair to be extensive and frequent, and already complaints, loud and deep, are coming in with a view to influencing the committee.

Claims Against the General Government.

The bill to pay Illinois $473,075, Indiana $403,568, Ohio $899,400 in settlement of all claims against the General Government, arising out of the sale of land in those States, is now in charge of a sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Wilson, of Indiana, Ward, of Illinois, and Jewett, of Ohio. This bill passed the House during the last Congress, but never reached the Senate, and to-morrow the latter are quite confident that they can secure a favorable report on the bill from the Judiciary Committee, and hope to make it a law.

Taxation upon Incomes.

A Western member will shortly introduce in the House a resolution to the effect that if taxation upon incomes exceeding $5,000. Propositions to restore the tax on gross receipts are not entertained, as the belief is general that the corporations so taxed would make it up by an increased tariff, and the tax would then be paid by the people.

Clerks in the War Department.

Williams Williams, of Indiana, is remodeling his bill for the reorganization of the War Department. Since its introduction this session the War Department clerks have been greatly exercised in mind for fear they will be discharged. Some of them must go, that is certain. The lady clerks, as usual, are loudest in their appeals, and letters from them have been pouring in upon the author of the bill, urging him to reconsider his determination for cutting down the force in their department. An examination of the bill, however, discloses the fact that out of the 30 lady copyists a decrease of two only is recommended. In remodeling the bill a saving of $135 000 in salaries, in addition to the $118,000, heretofore recommended, will be brought about, making the sum total to be saved by the re-organization $425,000. The principal reduction in force will take place in the Quartermaster General's and Surgeon General's departments, about 100 in the first named office, and 170 in the last. The bill proposes to get into these offices on clerk pay, and then no appropriations or authority for additional clerks, enlisted in the regular army, and through influence, were immediately transferred to duty as clerks, and are borne on the roll as "Hospital Stewards." A new clause is to be added to the bill that maimed soldiers in the department shall be retained in preference to others, and shall be placed upon the civilian list so as to entitle them to promotion under the civil service rules.

Question of Cheap Freights.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Special Committee on Transportation, is in receipt of a voluminous mass of information relative to the question of cheap freights, which he has obtained outside of the committee, through correspondence and from other sources. The committee will digest these facts, and go over the whole compilation of statistics obtained during their investigations last summer, giving the subject a thorough review, and then promulgate their theories. Senator Windom expects that the committee will be able to do this in about a month. If their theories happen to correspond with those entertained by a majority of those in Congress, Mr. Windom thinks some practical legislation may ensue with a view to bringing about cheap transportation. If the result of the committee's investigation is not in accord with the majority, the settlement of the question stands little chance of success this session.

The Late Rebellion Claims.

Congress, in passing upon claims growing out of the late war, will hardly go beyond those allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, which amount in the aggregate to $660,000. In considering these claims it will undoubtedly reduce the amount somewhat. If Congress should enter upon the investigation of claims outside of these, the impression in the House is that claims of the same class arising from raids into the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri will be the ones commanding the speediest attention. The feeling in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission so as to embrace the consideration of these last named claims is growing stronger every day.

Exports of Wheat to Great Britain.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that the exports of wheat from the United States to Great Britain from 1660 to 1673 inclusive, 274 857,102 bushels. Exports of the same article from Prussia to Great Britain during the same period was 258,843,547 bushels.

Charges Against Ship Owners.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, General D. D. Smith, is now considering the charges preferred against certain ship owners, of permitting their vessels, in New York harbor, to carry improper lights, and in some instances of having no lights where they should have them displayed, with a view to imposing penalties, as provided by law.

Work of the Pension Office.

The following is a statement of the work of the Pension Office for December, 1873: Number of invalid claims received, 918; increase, 1427; total 2,348. Total number of claims paid, 40,134. Widows' claims received, 572; increase, 960; total 1,532. Total number pending, 38,841. War claims, 1812. Original claims received—survivors, 54; widows, 54; total 108. Total number claims pending, 2,833. The large increase is owing to the operation of the late pension law, and in consequence of a deficiency of clerical force they have not been disposed of so readily as the Commissioner could have wished.

The Southern M. E. Church Claim.

The claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South for use of their property at Nashville, Tenn., amounts to nearly $400,000, but it is not thought that Congress will allow the entire amount claimed, if favorably reported.

The Old Soldiers and Patent Men.

Quite a large number of men who are here to attend the Patent Convention, and the Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, are turning their attention to the subject of taxation. Some are urging members of Congress to put any increase of tax they may agree to make upon medicines; others want it on tea, coffee and sugar, and still others hold that whisky and tobacco cannot be taxed too heavily, and desire that the tax thereon be increased. DIAMOND.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Geo. W. Smith, formerly Deputy Collector for the Northern District of Mississippi, has been arrested in New York.

—Register Mason will not be able to submit the result of the election by Jay Cooke's creditors to the Court until this week.

—The Indiana Peace Commissioners were at the Executive Mansion on Saturday, and had a short conference with the President.

—Postal service has been ordered on the Michigan, Midland and Canada Railroad from St. Claire to Richmond, Michigan, to commence on Febuary 24.

—The steamship City of Panama, which was to have sailed from New York for Aspinwall on Saturday, was prevented owing to a strike of the engineers.

—The Cincinnati Police Commissioners have removed Jerry Kierstad from the position of Superintendent of Police, and appointed Captain Eugene Taylor to the position.

—Rev. William Sparrow, D. D., Deacon of the Faculty of the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria, Va., for the past thirty-three years, died on Saturday morning, aged seventy three.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections on Saturday held a two hours' discussion on the proposition to abolish the Electoral College, and choose the President by a direct vote of the people.

—The Arkansas Board of Education, at its session last week, adopted a memorial to Congress asking further endowments of National colleges and the passage of the pending bill in reference to aiding public schools of the different States.

—Vladimir Slubiski, confidential clerk of Wm. Bracken, agent of the Hartford Insurance Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., absconded, taking with him, as alleged, Bracken's money, and raised a check of the Wilkesbarre Deposit and Savings Bank.

—Leading Republican lawyers of St. Louis have assured President Grant that the appointment of Judge Dillon as Chief Justice will be entirely satisfactory to the bar of Missouri. Both Republican and Democratic papers there speak of him as eminently qualified for the position.

—A dispatch from Grand Rapids, Michigan, says there is a report there that while a party of young people were skating on the river at Burr Oak, on the Michigan Central railroad, on Friday the party broke through, and the rest of the party, some twenty-seven or twenty-eight, going to the rescue, broke through and were drowned.

—Two men, who gave the names of H. L. Mason and Edward Edwards, were arrested in New York on Saturday, while attempting to sell Treasury warrants to the amount of $10,000, which were recognized as part of the one hundred and ninety-one warrants stolen from the Internal Revenue Department at Washington a few days ago.

—During the discussion in the French Assembly on Saturday of the bill providing for the appointment of Mayors by the Government, the Left proposed an amendment requiring Mayors to be chosen from municipal councils. This was lost by five votes. The same amendments afterwards offered by the Left Center, was again rejected by a majority of 14.

—An official report of the engagement on the 6th inst., near Puerto Principe, Cuba, states that three hundred insurgents made an attack on forty-seven Spanish soldiers, who were out foraging, killing thirty-nine of them and wounding three. Senor Guijano, a lawyer, and Senor Bonilver, a planter, have been arrested on a charge of being Carlist agents. They will be tried by court martial.

—Rev. Mr. Latone, of St. Mathews Episcopal church of Wheeling, being a sympathizer in the Bishop Cummius movement, and having addressed to Bishop Johnson a letter of withdrawal from the Episcopal Church, sent into the vestry on Friday his resignation of the parish. The vestry adjourned without accepting his resignation, to have time for reflection before acting in this important matter.

—Among the victims by fever on the Simoon, bound for the Gold Coast, was Captain Alfred Chatersh, aged 26, son and heir of Lord Elcho. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "His death will awaken the country to a sense of the serious nature of the war into which it has been allowed to drift. We are in fact fighting with two enemies—fever and the Ashantees—and the first is perhaps more formidable than the second."

—Captain Packard, of the American bark Mary M. Bird, reports a collision with an unknown ship which occurred on his late voyage from Marseilles to New York, on November 23d, in 56 degrees 24 minutes latitude north, and 3 degrees 16 minutes longitude, all of which he will have to, and remained in the vicinity of the collision until day-break, but saw nothing of the ship, and supposed she went down with all on board.

—The Consul General of Italy at New York says a royal decree has been published forbidding the employment of Italian children in vagrant professions, and requiring the holders of such children in this country to report to the consular agent their own names, as well as the names of children employed, and to return them to Italy at the holders' expense before May 15. The extradition will be sought of those who disobey the order. The aid of the municipal authorities is sought to enforce the provisions of the act.

—Three sessions of the Kansas Senate were held on Saturday, and most of the time occupied in the discussion of the resolution condemning the Congressional salary grab business. An amendment denouncing President Grant for signing the back salary bill was sharply discussed, and defeated by a vote of 21 against and 3 for. The original resolution, which condemns the back pay, approves the present Congress for repealing the back pay bill, and re-affirms faith in the Republican party, was then adopted by the same vote. This vote is understood to be a test as to the political standing of the Senate.

—The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee, adjourned on Saturday, after a three days' session, Bishops Pierce and McTyre presiding. The Board ordained that three departments be opened on the 13th of next January. Rev. Drs. Summers, of Nashville, and Shipp, of South Carlina, were elected, and three professors to the theological department, and three professors in the literary and scientific department, viz: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi, J. C. Wills, of the Central College of Missouri and N. C. Lupton, of the University of Alabama. The Board will meet again at Nashville in April, when the other chairs will be filled and the organization completed.

—Much enthusiasm was created in Davenport, Iowa, on Saturday, by news from Washington that Dillon, who resides there, is thought likely to be appointed Chief Justice. The bar is especially pleased. Intelligence from all principal places in Iowa is to the effect that the announcement has created great interest among the attorneys and leading men. The press, without distinction to party, is certifying to his ability and fitness for the position. Judge Dillon is in the prime of life, was elected District Judge for four successive terms, then became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and was serving as such when appointed United States Circuit Judge. His character is spotless. He has made a national reputation, both as a Judge and lawwriter.

—A most daring and successful robbery was perpetrated on Johnes & Co., jewelers in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening, by which the robber got away with seven thousand dollars' worth of diamond rings, two full trays. The young man who did it bought a ring of Duhme on Friday for twenty-seven dollars. On Saturday evening he returned it and asked to look at the diamonds. Mr. Duhme placed two trays of cluster rings before him. The young man talked like a man of business, took off the ring bought on Friday, and said Mr. Duhme had forgotten to give him a box to keep it in. Duhme took the ring, and turned to get a box for it, leaving two trays of diamonds on the counter. Hearing the door, which was only ten feet away, slam, he turned to the counter and found the man and diamonds gone. He gave the alarm. Pursuit was made, but with no result except to learn from a boy that a young man had come out of the store in a great hurry.

—On Sunday, the 4th inst., the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at St. Petersburg, in good health and capital spirits. About an hour previously an imperial carriage and sledges arrived at the railway station to receive him, and presently a guard of honor, with a band at its head and the Russian eagle displayed, was drawn up on the platform. Soon afterwards Grand Duke Alexis appeared, and saluting the guard with a hearty "good morning, soldiers," was received with a stentorious response. Next came Grand Duke Nicholas, who gave and received the same greeting, and it now only remained for the Emperor to arrive, which he did a few minutes after two o'clock, accompanied by a brilliant staff, amongst whom was the British ambassador. As soon as the train had entered the station, the Duke of Edinburgh jumped out and advanced to the Emperor, who gave him a most affectionate welcome, as did also the Grand Dukes, the band meanwhile playing "God save the Queen." The chief thoroughfares were gaily decorated with flags. When the Duke arrived at the winter palace he was received by the Empress and the Princess Marie, together with the imperial household.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to Meet this Week.

Convention of Veterans of the Mexican War.

SPEECH BY GENERAL NEGLEY.

Recommendations by the Cheap Transportation Committee.

The Texas Gubernatorial Imbroglio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1874.

The Steamboat Interest.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats will meet here on Wednesday. Paties interested in the modification of the steamboat law to relieve steamboat owners from the present degree of responsibility in case of accidents are here at work.

Statistics on Agriculture

A bill will be introduced in the House tomorrow directing the Committee on Agriculture, as early as possible, to ascertain the amount of each agricultural product in the United States, the probable demand for the same, the cost of shipping to market, and communicate the information to the public as fast as obtained.

Personal.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, arrived here last night, and to-day went to Richmond to confer with the Democratic magnates concerning the political situation. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1874.

Cheap Transportation Convention.

In the Cheap Transportation Convention this morning, the majority report of the Committee on Railroads was adopted. It declared that relief must come from legislation by which our system of railroads can be regulated and improved, and by competition, which will completely carry out the reform which legislation must inaugurate. It recommends a national law providing for a bureau of Commerce and Transportation, and that the next session of the legislation shall endeavor to obtain the passage of certain laws in their respective States, including a law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discrimination against places which are not competitive points, and a law obliging all railway companies to transport cars of other companies or of individuals for just and partial compensation for the same dispatch as cars belonging exclusively to said roads. It calls for legislation making it a penal offence for a public officer to accept or use a free pass of any railway company, prohibiting railway companies from granting passes to others than employes, and denounces the granting of lands or subsidies in any form. It also recommends that railways and canals be constructed by the National Government, the manner of constructing railways to be by contract to the lowest bidder, that when constructed they should be used for the transportation of Government property, and when not required for Government use all citizens to have the right to place cars and locomotives thereon and to operate the same, subject to regulations to be provided by the Government, they paying a toll thereon sufficient to maintain the roads.

Josiah Quincy was elected President, with a Vice President from each State, and R. H. Ferguson Secretary. The next session will be held in Richmond, the time to be fixed by the Executive Committee. Senator Windom addressed the Convention, and said the Committee of the Senate of which he is Chairman had been employed in gathering much information. He would not now speak to what the report would be, but he had no doubt it would be satisfactory, and expressed the opinion that it would be ready to present to the Senate about February 1st.

Resolutions were adopted that the Convention ask of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the enlargement of the Erie canal and lake route, the enlargement and extension of the Illinois and Michigan canal to the Mississippi river at Rock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois river, the improvement of the Mississippi river, and the Tennessee river route. Also that the lines of the Atlantic and Great Western canal—the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland, Md., to some point on the Ohio river, and the control of the water line through Virginia.

Standing committees were appointed, and to them plans for and reports on cheap transportation were referred, with instructions to present the results of their consideration of the several papers to Senator Windom's Transportation Committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Mexican Veterans.

At the meeting of the Mexican veterans to-day, they were entertained with the story of a flag that graced the platform. It was presented to General Jackson at the close of the war of 1812 by the ladies of South Carolina, and by him presented to the State, to be given to the South Carolinian who should distinguish himself most in the next foreign war. It is now held intrust by the last survivor of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of Mexican veterans who may have served in the Confederate army.

The Convention elected the following officers of the permanent association: President, Gen. Geo. Cadwalader; a Vice President and counselor from each State and Territory, five secretaries and a treasurer.

General Negley, in the course of his speech, on Friday, referred to the causes and the triumphs of the war with Mexico. The Mexican Government had under arms 45,000 troops, while our army numbered but 6,000 men, and with only 3,000 combatants out of 5,000 men. With this small, but effective, force he inaugurated the brilliant campaign that led to the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the siege and capture of Monterey, and the battle of Buena Vista, where, with 4,500 men and fifteen cannon, he routed and nearly captured Santa Anna with 20,000 of his best troops. Now let us follow the troops, 8,000 in number, withdrawn from Mexico by General Scott in 1847, after it had been re-enforced, in their departure with General Scott in his movement on Vera Cruz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, immediately upon the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It was surrounded by a continual line of strong fortifications, bastions, and redans and mounted with heavy guns, 86 in number, and garrisoned with 3,000 men. On the sea front stood the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, mounting 128 guns, and garrisoned with 1,000 men of the troops of the line.

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The Texas Gubernatorial Imbroglio.

Attorney General Williams this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Davis of Texas:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—GOV. E. J. DAVIS, AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Your telegram of yesterday, stating that, according to the Constitution of Texas, you were Governor until the 28th of April next, and that Hon. Richard Coke has been inaugurated, and will attempt to seize the Governor's office and buildings, and calling on the President for military assistance, has been referred by him to me, and I am instructed to say that, after considering the fourth section of Article four of the Constitution of Texas, providing that the Governor shall hold his office for the term of four years from the date of his installment, under which your claim to be chosen, and section three of the election declaration attached to said Constitution under which you were chosen, and which provides that State and other officers elected thereunder shall hold their respective offices for the term of years prescribed by the Constitution, beginning from the day of their election, under which the Governor elect claims office, and more than four years having expired since your election, he is of the opinion that your right to the office of Governor at this time is at least so doubtful that he does not feel warranted in furnishing United States troops to aid you in holding further possession of it, and he, therefore, declines to comply with your request.

(Signed) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Speeches in the House.

The House met in Committee of the Whole for general discussion on miscellaneous topics, Mr. Rusk in the Chair. Speeches were made by Mr. Harris, of Georgia, on civil rights, and by Messrs. Kelly, Townsend and Burchard on finances and currency. The House adjourned at a quarter past four.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $382,675,715.

TEXAS.

The Fight for the Gubernatorial Office—Correspondence Between the two Governors.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, January 17.—Gov. Davis still holds out. No transfer of either State officers has been made. His friends says he will await the result of the Cabinet meeting in Washington to-day. This evening seven of the ringleaders of the mob who arrested the Mayor yesterday were arrested by civil process—four negroes and three whites. It caused quite a stir in the basement of the capitol, but no demonstration was made. Everything otherwise is quiet.

The following correspondence took place:

STATE CAPITAL, January 16.—To Hon. Edmond J. Davis—Sir: Having been on yesterday, the 15th day of January, duly and constitutionally declared elected Governor of the State of Texas, and having fully qualified as such, I have to ask of you respectfully the delivery into my possession of the ex-cutive office of the State, together with the papers, archives and all property pertaining thereto, as well as the office of Secretary of State and its archives, papers and property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD COKE.

The following is the response:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, January 17, 1874.—Sir:—Acknowledging the receipt of your communication of yesterday, I have to say, in reply, that I don't, as you know, regard you as the Executive of this State, or entitled to possession of the Governor's office, or any official records. I am, myself, the Governor of the State till the 28th of April next. So much on this point. I will add, sir, to my views, and to yours, that it becomes us, as citizens, desirous of the peace of our State, that we should without delay concede in some plan for settling the question as to which is the legitimate State Government, and of putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of the State, as our citizens stand adds greatly to the injurious complication of our affairs. I, therefore, now propose to you to submit the question of recognition of the legitimate State Government to the Executive or Congress of the United States, or to both. As the Executive of the United States is bound, under the Constitution, to sustain the legitimate Government against domestic violence, this question is a proper one for him to decide. I pledge myself to abide by the decision to be thus made, and will advise all good citizens to do the same. I also propose to join with you in adopting the means best calculated to secure a prompt decision of this question.

Greatly desiring an early settlement of these troubles, and trusting that you will meet this offer with a similar spirit, I remain, respectfully,
EDMOND J. DAVIS, Governor.

To Hon. Richard Coke.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, January 17.—To Hon. E. J. Davis—Sir: Yours of this instant, in reply to mine of yesterday, has been received. By the will of the people of Texas fairly and legally expressed at the polls, and the recognition of their representatives, the fourteenth Legislature, now in session, it has been decided that I am the constitutional Governor of Texas, and as such have been duly installed, and holding this decision absolute, and declining under any circumstances to consider your proposition to refer the matter to another authority, I respectfully renew the request made in my note of yesterday.

RICHARD COKE.

Captain George Clark made a demand on J. P. Newcomb for the State department, &c., and was answered that Mr. Newcomb would comply with whatever Davis ordered, that he held by his order, and till Davis surrendered the executive office he would remain.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Jan. 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature and probably rain during the afternoon or evening.

For the Middle States and the lower lake region, and thence southward to West Virginia, rain and fresh to brisk southerly winds will prevail, with rising temperature and falling barometer.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, cloudy and threatening weather, with areas of rain and southwesterly winds.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, clear or fair weather will prevail during a portion of the day, followed by cloudiness and rising temperature in Mississippi, and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast.

For the upper lake region, increasing pressure, with lower temperature and clear or clearing weather during the afternoon.

For the Northwest, light snow or rain, followed by cold or clearing weather and rising barometer. The temperature will probably fall in the lower Missouri valley and thence southward to the Gulf.

Standing committees were appointed, and to them plans for and reports on cheap transportation were referred, with instructions to present the results of their consideration of the several papers to Senator Windom's Transportation Committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Mexican Veterans.

At the meeting of the Mexican veterans to-day, they were entertained with the story of a flag that graced the platform. It was presented to General Jackson at the close of the war of 1812 by the ladies of South Carolina, and by him presented to the State, to be given to the South Carolinian who should distinguish himself most in the next foreign war. It is now held intrust by the last survivor of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to remove the disabilities of Mexican veterans who may have served in the Confederate army.

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General Negley, in the course of his speech, on Friday, referred to the causes and the triumphs of the war with Mexico. The Mexican Government had under arms 45,000 troops, while our army numbered but 6,000 men, and with only 3,000 combatants out of 5,000 men. With this small, but effective, force he inaugurated the brilliant campaign that led to the victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, the siege and capture of Monterey, and the battle of Buena Vista, where, with 4,500 men and fifteen cannon, he routed and nearly captured Santa Anna with 20,000 of his best troops. Now let us follow the troops, 8,000 in number, withdrawn from Mexico by General Scott in 1847, after it had been re-enforced, in their departure with General Scott in his movement on Vera Cruz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, immediately upon the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It was surrounded by a continual line of strong fortifications, bastions, and redans and mounted with heavy guns, 86 in number, and garrisoned with 3,000 men. On the sea front stood the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, mounting 128 guns, and garrisoned with 1,000 men of the troops of the line.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
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MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¼.

THE affairs of Jay Cooke & Co. now promise to soon be in a fair way of settlement. The election by the creditors of E. M. Lewis as Trustee will put the affairs of that firm in process of final arrangement.

JUDGE MCCUE, of Brooklyn, has at last sued the New York *Tribune* for libel, because of certain articles criticising the Brooklyn ring. The *Tribune* reaffirms its charges, and proposes to thoroughly ventilate the subject.

SENATOR SHERMAN has so frequently ventilated his views on the finance issue, that his speech in the Senate on Friday contained nothing new. He has steadily urged contraction—favoring McCulloch's policy, which came so near producing a general disaster.

THE probability is expressed, that Cardinal Antonelli is about to die. His death will prove a severe blow to the Pope, less on account of any service he can render, than because of their long intimacy and political affiliation. Antonelli has been his Secretary of State for many years, and the two changed simultaneously from a liberal to a narrow and repressive policy. The severe measures resorted to after the return of the Pope to Rome, following the resolution of 1848, represented the charge referred to. Antonelli rose to the position he occupied by sheer force of talent. He was a woodcutter, but commended himself to the favor of Gregory XVI., and afterward to that of his successor, Pius IX. His loss will be severely felt.

WE publish several very interesting municipal reports this morning, and bespeak the careful consideration by Councilmen, of the Street Committee's report for the past year. The subject of letting by contract the cleaning of our streets, is being debated by several members of Council. The amount spent annually in this way has grown to an enormous sum, and considering how filthy our thoroughfares are at times, we think any change from the present system would be an improvement. We are informed it could be given out by contract, and done for at least one-third less than the present cost. Let the Street Committee for 1874 inquire into this matter. If, by expending the same amount of money by contract that is now required to run this department, we can have clean streets and crossings, it would be much more desirable than the present manner of doing things. We trust the members of the Street Committee will give this subject the early attention it deserves.

THE naval appropriation bill has been reduced about $3,500,000, and thus has passed the House. This means that Congress has no purpose to expend unnumbered millions on experiments in iron-clads, nor in an attempt to follow after the methods of European powers,—in having extensive and costly navies. The wisdom of this policy is now and then urged; but to our minds, it is absolutely wise to merely keep up a cruising fleet, and nothing more. When the rebellion came, we speedily improvised a fighting vessel that revolutionized naval warfare. The effort of Europe, from that day till this, has been to build something better, and the result is an unwieldy mass of wood and iron, of little practical utility. The French fleet was worthless in the German war. The Spanish fleet, of which so much has been heard, has been floundering around,—that in Spain of no practical value, and their best vessel here maneuvering from mud banks to rocks, with little prospect of getting out of New York harbor. Better wait till we want a navy.

DEMOCRATIC journals commit an egregious error in supposing that the nomination of Cushing, and its practical rejection, is likely to divide, weaken, or destroy the Republican party. They are equally absurd in supposing that it will make any difficulty between President Grant and Congress, or the party. On the contrary, the event referred to simply had the effect of developing one of the peculiar features of the party,—that of free criticism of measures within its pale. It has always claimed this right, and has freely exercised it. The Republican party is made up, very largely, of intelligent, clear headed men, who comprehend and love its principles, and know when they are, in any sense, touched upon, or violated. When this is done, they are ready to resist; but when our leaders do that which is right, they will receive support. But the mere fact that one or another, be he high or low, commits an error, is of little influence, except just so far as that particular error goes. The trouble remedied, and all is well.

THE *Dispatch*, of this city, is a journal that exercises considerable taste in selecting editorials from other papers, if we may judge from what the St. Louis *Democrat* says on the subject. That paper has endured the *Dispatch's* pilfering propensities, till forbearance ceased to be a virtue. We assure our St. Louis cotemporary that it need not be surprised at the *Dispatch's* propensities, as it is even bold enough to take from our columns sufficient editorial matter to embellish its own. This is what the *Democrat* says on the subject:

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is following "in the wake of the Globe." It steals and appropriates from its neighbors' editorials with a zeal and persistency which strongly reminds us of the *Globe's* exploits with Losey and the boulder in the back alley. In its issue of the 13th, the *Dispatch* appropriated, without credit, three editorial paragraphs which were first printed in the *Democrat* on the 10th. The *Globe's* implied compliment to the excellence of the dispatches it stole was not more marked or delicate than the *Dispatch's* evident appreciation of our editorial work.

The *Dispatch* used those editorials to *help* mould public opinion.

THE PARDONING POWER.

Governor Hartranft, on an assumption that is at least merciful and humane, has determined not to leave the pardoning power in abeyance for a year, or until certain associate offices in the Government, provided for in the new Constitution, shall have been filled. The Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs will not be elected until next Fall, and to meet the existing difficulty the Governor has appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay, and Attorney General Dimmick, a Court of Pardons, until their associates shall be elected and qualified. These gentlemen have accepted the duties of the position, and have framed rules for the guidance of those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of appeal. These rules are,—1. Proof that notice of application for pardon has been published two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper in the city or county in which conviction was had. 2. The notice shall be given the judge who tried, and the District Attorney who prosecuted the case. 3. a certified copy of the records of trial and a full statement of the reasons for pardon. The application and papers must be sent to the Recorder of the board, and not to any individual member.

We commend these regulations as prudent and wise. They seek to have every case disposed of on its merits, and without personal solicitations and appeals. The element of sympathy is to be eliminated, and pardons granted, if at all, on the merits of the case alone.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

There are questions in political economy which must be left to work out their own solution, if we would have peace and order, and a stable and permanent Government. Among these we class that of cheap transportation. The subject has passed through a great many phases of agitation, in any one of which it would have been dangerous to have attempted repression. Agitation is the safety-valve of our political system. First was the declaration that the railroads were charging too much for transporting grain and merchandise,—an affirmation correct enough as applied to a number of roads. Then came a proposed remedy in the equalization measures of Illinois, but it was found to work just the wrong way. Then came the question of opening up canals across the country, from the eastern to the western tide waters, but with the crisis, and the spirit of retrenchment which followed, this proposition is on the shelf, at least for the present. Later comes Senator Logan's bill to charter a company to build a road, equip it with steel rails, and first-class material, at any amount of outlay, the charge on it for transporting passengers to be two and a half cents per mile, and freight at two cents per ton per mile! And here cheap transportation rests for the present.

The proposition of Senator Logan, we will be pardoned in saying, is a piece of charlatanism. Any trunk line in existence will be glad to accept the privileges conferred by his bill, and perform the duties it requires. It does not give cheap transportation. The passenger fares between the east and west never exceed three cents per mile, and are often as low as two cents. It is a fact perfectly susceptible of demonstration that passengers can be carried, even on fast trains, at two cents per mile at a profit, where a good custom or travel exists. In the present competition between the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio roads, the rates are actually below two cents, and yet the only road that has spoken on the subject declares that it is making money by the operation. All railroad statistics show that this declaration is correct. As to freight rates—so far as farmers are interested, the tolls are already lower than Logan's bill proposes. In the active, and competitive season, grain is transported over the roads at a cent a ton per mile; and could the roads be assured constant and regular freightages, both ways, we know of no management that will not willingly accept this rate. This is precisely half what Logan's bill proposes. The utter absurdity of his bill, as a measure of economy, is apparent, in the light of these facts.

The canal system proposed, we favor, but not as being, in every sense, a measure of economy, in the matter of transportation. The aggregate cost of the canal system proposed, will reach at least $200,000,000. Whether grain can be transported on these canals, in such abundance and cheapness, as to pay the interest on the investment and benefit the farmers, is an open and very troublesome question. At any rate, it is not a practical measure, in its full extent, in the present condition of our national finances. As a measure looking to the internal development of the country, it is commendable; but in this we class it along with all other measures, where a monied return is not expected for the outlay—the public good being the principal consideration. In this view of the case, it ranks with the other works for the public advantage. At a time when the Treasury is plethoric, or the income of the Government is larger than its expenditures, we would gladly see a system of canals, connecting the navigable waters of the West with those of the East.

That this would result in cheap transportation we do not doubt; but it would have a wide influence. It would make the commerce of the country more homogeneous, develop rapidly our resources, and possibly, exert a climatic influence along a belt of country, that might be of advantage. The more immediate method of securing cheap transportation, must be competition. This alone will necessitate honesty in constructing and managing railroads. It is a clear case, that a road that attempts to pay dividends on $100,000,000 cannot compete with one that pays on only $20,000,000, unless it has higher rates or a larger traffic. The inevitable effect of general and wide spread competition will therefore lead to reduced rates and honest management. Why cannot Congress pass a general railroad law, applicable to the entire country? It can regulate commerce between the States. Such a law would open the door to cheap transportation.

PERSONAL.

MRS. HALLECK, widow of General Halleck, has arrived at Nice with her son.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York *Herald*, has returned from Europe.

JOHN B. GOUGH will speak on "Temperance" in Philadelphia during the last of this month.

MADAME BAZAINE has hired, in her own name, a small villa at Cannes, in order to be near her husband.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC, the notorious duelist, is undergoing a month's imprisonment in Paris for acting as a second in a duel, which his principal got off scot free.

MRS. JOHN C. FREMONT writes to a gentlemen in Philadelphia that the report declaring her husband to be afflicted with a cancer is entirely false, and that the General's health is excellent.

MRS. BADGER, the Boston lady who so mysteriously disappeared a short time since, is now supposed to have committed suicide to avoid insanity, which is said to have been an hereditary disease of the family.

DIO LEWIS convulsed an audience recently by some good advice to the married men. He was talking about the eye. "To the unfortunate benedicts present he said: "Gaze into your wife's eye closely, and you will see yourself looking exceedingly small." The illustration took immediately.

THE death was announced at Great Massingham, England, on the 27th of November, of Edward Cholmondeley, the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Gladwin and Lady Charlot Arnold, at the age of eighteen years. Deceased was a great grandson of General Benedict Arnold, who married a daughter of Chief Justice Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia.

SIR ST. GEORGE FORE, of England, arrived in Memphis on the 11th inst., on his way to Florida. The *Avalanche* states that he has six servants, four horses, twenty-one dogs and about 6,000 pounds of baggage. He is in search of pleasure, and will take it out in hunting, fishing, &c., in the glades of Florida. His income is $250,000 per year, and he is not married.

COLONEL WITHERS, the new Virginia Senator, is father of eleven children and has an unlimited number of grand-children. He is the man that, in his opening speech of the campaign, made at Wytheville some time last fall, asserted that the pending contest was virtually a contest of races, the question being simply whether the State should be ruled by whites or blacks, and declared his unalterable hostility to negro equality.

JACOB STINER, who was killed at the fire in New York on Tuesday, came to that city with his brother Joseph in 1839. They carried on the tea business together until 1860, when they fell into a disagreement, separated and became sharp rivals. Whenever one of them started a new store in any part of the city, the other would open another close by. They always painted the fronts of their stores red, and there are now 58 red-fronted tea stores in the city doing a good business.

CONGRESSMAN ELLIOTT, who has leaped into such enviable notoriety since his re-election speech, is a native of Massachusetts, having been born at Boston August 11, 1842. He received his primary education at a private school, but in 1853 he entered the High Holborn Academy in London, England. In 1855 he entered Eaton College, England, and graduated in 1859. He was a lawyer by profession. He emigrated to South Carolina in 1866, and in 1870 he was elected to Congress from the Third District of that State, and was re-elected at the last election. He is a pure African.

THE executors of the late Charles Dickens, with the sanction of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, have just erected to his memory in Rochester Cathedral, a handsome brass tablet on the wall of the southwest transept, under the monument of Richard Watts, a local benefactor. The tablet records the dates of the birth and death of the deceased, that he is buried in Westminster Abbey, and that the tablet is erected "to connect his memory with the scenes in which his earliest and his latest years were passed, and with the associations of Rochester Cathedral and its neighborhood, which extended over all his life."

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Italy, has at last married Rosina, Countess of Mirafiori, long his mistress. He wanted to do so a year or more ago, but his son and heir, Prince Humbert, protested strongly against it, threatening to leave the kingdom if the intention was carried out. The young man did not want the woman to be received at court. She may not prove very troublesome in this respect, as the marriage is a morganatic one, the bride not being raised to royal rank, and the offspring, if there are any, being of no higher station than their mother, though legitimate in point of law.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PHILADELPHIA is $61,000,000 in debt.

FRANCE is fast drifting into monarchy.

MILTON had a most vixenish wife. It might have added to his comfort to have been deaf instead of blind.

THESE are only 115 defaulting railroads in this country, and the interest they have failed to pay amounts to $27,000,000.

THIRTY silver bricks, valued at $44,000, were last week received at a Denver bank as the product of one mine for two weeks.

A GRAND poultry show for the Northwest has been arranged to take place at Milwaukee on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of February.

JOSEPH BAKER, a white man, was hanged on Friday at Charlotte, North Carolina, for the murder of Newton Weifing, a colored man.

THE whole mail service between America and Europe, both ways, costs, in round numbers, $1,500,000, of which we pay about one-third.

GOV. TAYLER, of Wisconsin, wishes the Temperance law of that State modified. He says that some of its provisions carry State interference beyond its legitimate bounds, and that a majority of the people are opposed to it.

THE one hundred and sixty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin was celebrated by the New York Typographical Society on Friday evening. William Cullen Byrant, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Dr. Osgood, and others made speeches on the occasion.

THE State Legislatures now or soon to be in session are twenty-two, viz: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin.

IT having been reported that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company had defaulted on its guaranteed dividend of the Missouri Pacific stock, the announcement is made that the dividend is not due until the 20th inst., and by the terms of the lease the Atlantic and Pacific have ninety days from that date in which to pay.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "Why is it that Congress grants such large pensions to the young soldiers of the late war, and such small pensions to the old soldiers of the war of 1812?" Well, to tell you the truth, those old soldiers are confounded hard to get to the polls, and when you get them there they are so few in number they don't amount to much.—*Courier-Journal*.

"THERE can be little doubt," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that by far the greater part of the mischief done in the world is done by silly people, and that silliness is, as a rule, quite as, if not more dangerous to the community than wickedness, inasmuch as the unreasoning enjoy an immunity from punishment for their offences, which is not extended to the unprincipled."

SOME newspapers still insist that people who wear full beards are to a great extent exempt from colds and sore throat. They claim that nature provides this arrangement as a protection from just such ills. But why has not nature mide a simi ar provision for women and children? Must we believe that nature is partial to the male sex?

AMONG the attractive exhibitions in San Francisco has been that of a bear boy. This ursine youth walks on all fours when he walks, and squats on his hind feet when he squats. Near the termination of the spine he has a scar, caused, as the keeper affirms, by the amputation of his tail. Formerly there was a ridge of hair down his back. This has been removed, and nothing but marks of glue are now visible to the naked eye.

THE Dead Head is evidently not extinct in France. An editor whom he had importuned for theatre tickets, recently, gave him the following letter to the business manager of one of the principal theatres: "MY DEAR FRIEND: I send to you a lunatic who has tormented me two hours for tickets; but beware of him, for he is very dangerous. His family usually keep him in charge of a faithful attendant, but to-day he has managed to escape. I think he is armed. Yours, &c." The unsuspecting D. H. presented this note at the theatre, and was astonished to find the manager brandish a chair, order him to be off, and roar for the firemen to bring the hose and give him a ducking. The victim went down stairs four steps at a time, and has ever since been profoundly amazed at the reception he met with.

THE *Alta Californian* gives some facts as to the wealth of California last year. It places the product of the precious metal at $72,258,693, of which $58,000,000 properly belongs to this coast, showing an increase for the year of about $10,000,000. The wheat exports reaches over $21,000,000 for the current year—an increase of $10,000,000 over 1872. The two items together, therefore, show an increase $20,000,000 in the two leading industries of the State. As a matter of course, every branch of business has felt the influences. The aggregate exports are estimated at $80,000,000 or $180 per head of the inhabitants. The importation of goods has, on the other hand, been moderate; and as a result, money has remained very easy, notwithstanding the panic at the East and high rate of interest in London.

A PARIS correspondent, speaking of the Ville du Havre disaster, says: "Of the fourteen young children on board, only one was saved. As she came to the surface she instinctively caught at the first object floating past, and said to a lady who hung on the other side, 'Tenez vous bien.' A willful, petted child, she even now struggled against the general fate. Her story of the shipwreck is shorter than many, but full of pathos: 'There was a great crash and they called to some on the other side; then I was in the water'—she does not remember having gone down—and I clung to a pair of steps. I was getting tired, very tired, but Miss — told me to hold on; then a boat came and took us off. I don't remember going on board the big ship, but they gave me some brandy; then I was dreadfully sick, and took off my clothes and put on me a man's shirt, and put me to bed.' She hugs her doll, and looks up with her large blue eyes, which never until now saddened, and remembers and seems to mourn over the fate of a kitten which floated past and she wished she could have saved."

THE marriage custom of celebrating golden and silver weddings has been so buried under by the introduction of tin, wooden and even paper weddings, that it is proposed to abandon such celebrations altogether and to substitute an entirely new custom. It is this: That the groom shall renew his fee to the officiating minister at every anniversary of his wedding as an expression of the fortune which he obtained in a good wife. This proposed custom has the misfortune to be based upon some sort of reason, whereas customs as such are usually unreasonable. Thus, as it has entered the domain of logic counter, customs might logically grow from it, and the unfortunate minister be obliged to annually return the marriage fee where the wife did not get a good husband. The minister in either case would be equally responsible, and if in one event he should be rewarded in the other he should be punished. The old custom, with no reason but much good will in it, of celebrating the golden and silver weddings and even the tin, wooden and paper weddings of one's friends, is much the better.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED IN 1867.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., commuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. H. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fortmeyer, Joshua Rhoades, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES—ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES.

Imported direct by JOSEPH BROWNE.

Dublin Porter, English Porter and Brown Stout; Also, Old Cognac Brandy, 1 to 6 Old Rye Whisky, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Old Jamaica Rum.

Remember the place,
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE PRAYER OF AGASSIZ.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

On the isle of Penikese,
Ringed about by sapphire seas,
Fanned by breezes salt and cool,
Stood the master with his school.
Over sails that not in vain
Wooed the west wind's steady strain,
Line of coast that low and far
Stretched its undulating bar,
Wings aslant along the rim
Of the waves they stooped to skim,
Rock and isle and glistening bay,
Fell the beautiful, white day.

Said the Master to the youth:
"We have come in search of truth,
Trying with unerrain key
Door by door of mystery;
We are reaching, through His laws,
To the garment-hem of cause,
Him, the endless, unbegun,
The unnameable, the One,
Light, of all our light, the Source,
Life of life and Force of force.
As with fingers of the blind
We are groping here to find
What the hieroglyphics mean
Of the Unseen in the seen,
What the thought which underlies
Nature's masking and disguise,
What it is that hides beneath
Blight and bloom and birth and death.
By past efforts unavailing,
Doubt and error, loss and failing,
Of our weakness made aware,
On the threshold of our task
Let us light and guidance ask,
Let us pause in silent prayer!"

Then the Master in his place
Bowed his head a little space,
And the leaves by soft airs stirred,
Lapse of wave and cry of bird
Left the solemn hush unbroken
Of that wordless prayer unspoken,
While its wish, on earth unsaid,
Rose to heaven interpreted.
As, in life's best hours, we hear
By the spirit's finer ear
His low voice within us, thus
The All Father heareth us;
And his holy ear we pain
With our noisy words and vain
Not for Him our violence
Storming at the gate of sense,
His the primal language, His,
The eternal silences!
Even the careless heart was moved,
And the doubting gave consent.
With a gesture reverent,
To the Master, well-beloved.
As the mists are gladdened
By the light they cannot hide,
As I who gazed upon him saw,
Through its vale of tender awe,
How his face was still uplift,
By the old sweet look of it,
Hopeful, trustful, full of cheer,
And the love that casts out fear.
Who the secret may declare
Of that brief, unuttered prayer?
Did the shade before him come
Of th' inevitable doom,
Of the end of earth so near,
And Eternity's new year?

In the lap of sheltering seas
Rests the isle of Penikese;
But the lord of the domain
Comes not to his own again;
Where the eyes that follow fail,
On a vaster sea his sail
Drifts beyond our best and hail!
O her lips within it's bound
Shall the laws of life expound;
O her eyes from rock and shell
Read the world's old riddles well;
But when breezes light and bland
Blow from summer's blossomed land,
When the air is glad with wings
And the blithe song-sparrow sings,
Many an eye with his still face
Shall the living ones displace,
Many an ear the word shall seek
He alone could fitly speak.
And one name for evermore
Shall be uttered o'er and o'er
By the wave that kiss the shore,
By the curlew's whistle sent
Down the cool, sea scented air;
In all voices known to her
Nature own her worshipper,
Half in triumph, half lament.
Thither Love shall tearful turn,
Friendship pause unanswered there,
And the wisest reverence learn
From the Master's silent prayer.

THE Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald* reports the arrest, at Raynham, on Saturday, of Eva M. Woodward, aged thirteen, who broke into the residence of her grandmother, Flora Woodward, for burglary. The history of the case is rather sad. The youngest two children, of whom the girl arrested is the younger, were forsaken by their father in North Bridgewater, some two weeks since. The children came over to Raynham, where their grandmother lived, for food and shelter; but she being away, they opened the house and entered, and lived there until the time of the arrest.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or hernia is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

"FRIDAY,

NEW GOODS

Housekeepers' Department!!

At 6¼c. Dark Calicoes.
At 8½c. Fast-Colored Prints, good styles.
At 9½c. Linen Toweling.
At 12½c. Extra Value in Bleached Muslin.

Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens,
Table Damasks,
Shirting Checks,
Furniture Checks,
Towels and Toweling,
New Shirting Prints and Chintzes,
Coverlets,
Comforts,

BLANKETS.

At $1.75 a Pair,

Heavy Gray Blankets,

Worth $3.00.

White and Colored Quilts.
Window Blinds and Lace Curtains.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings.

POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Cheaper than Ever.

Buy Goods now as they will

Certainly Advance.

Our Stock is Still Full and Complete.

Many Good Bargains

In our Dress Goods Department marked down to still lower prices to close out.

CALL AND SEE

Our 12½ cent Dress Goods.
Our 15 cent Dress Goods.
Our 18¾ cent Dress Goods.
Our 20c. cent Dress Goods.
Our 25 cent Dress Goods.

All about one-half former prices—some splendid bargains among them.

Special Bargains,

At 8c. Good Dark Ginghams.
At 10c. Wide Shirting Prints.
At 12½c. Lonsdale Bleached Muslins.
At 8c. some of the Best Prints.
At 18¾c. Good Style Lyons Reps.
At 25c. Wide Merino Flannel.
At 30c. All Wool Colored Merinos.

Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets. Furs. Muffs. Boas. Sets

To close out at very low prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

HENRY McCALLUM,

CARPETS.

NO. 51 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices

THAN HERETOFORE.

Bargains in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

NEW DISCOVERY

Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.

The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.

It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the wood-tarnished Locomotive, Fine Engine or Kitchen Utensil.

For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and see a circular.

27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.

JAMES OLD,
193 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 62 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

JANUARY 16th,

NEW GOODS

New Dress Goods,
New Tycoon Repps,
New Black Silks,
New Colored Silks,
Mourning Goods,
Cloths and Sackings,

Cassimeres and Jeans.
Cloths and Sacques,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
Shawls and Scarfs,

At 25c. Black Poplins—very low.
At 25c. Black Alpacas.
At 37½c. Black Alpacas.
At 25c. Colored Alpacas.

MANUFACTURED

EXPRESSLY TO ORDER!

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Announce for the Month of January,

Large Reductions

In the Prices of

Black Gros Grain

DRESS SILKS

Bellon Brand.

REDUCED FROM

$2.40 to $1.90 per yard.
3.00 to 2.40 per yard.

GOLDEN WHEEL BRAND.

REDUCED FROM

$3.50 to $2.75 per yard.
4.50 to 3.50 per yard.
5.75 to 4.50 per yard.
6.00 to 5.00 per yard.
6.25 to 5.25 per yard.
6.50 to 5.50 per yard.

Bonnet's Best Make.

REDUCED FROM

$5.00 to $4.00 per yard.
5.25 to 4.75 per yard.
7.50 to 6.00 per yard.

Also, a small lot of REMNANTS OF BLACK SILKS marked at very low figures.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,

190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnaces consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

1874!"

NEW GOODS

OPENED TO-DAY,

A splendid assortment of

HAMBURG
Edgings and Embroideries,
Beautiful Patterns.

Ladies' Cloth and Kid Gloves, Lined and Unlined. Ladies' White Silk Handkerchiefs. Ladies' Scarfs and Ties.

Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Real and Imitation Hair Switches,
New Ruchings and Plaitings,

At 50 Cents,

BLACK KID GLOVES!

Gents' Collars and Cuffs.
White and Colored Shirts.
Neckties and Bows,
Scarfs and Mufflers,
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders,
Braces, &c., &c.
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Feathers and Plumes.

Every description of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods at LOW PRICES, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1874.

January 13th.

B. 128. B.

NEW GOODS

AND

Bargains in Same.

ONE CASE
Heavy Black Poplins,
At 25c—double width and choice color—value 50c.
A small lot, 300 yards,
Black Corded Poplins,
27 inch goods, at 25c—value 40c.

BLACK ALPACAS

At 35, 45 and 50c. that are decided bargains.
NEW STOCK.

Black Cashmeres and Merinos

We are now opening our Spring Importation of
Hamburg Edgings and Flouncings, 1,000 Pieces from 8c up to the Finest Quality.
We purchased 25 Packages
Bleached and Brown Muslins
At the lowest prices reached during the panic and are now renewing them. We can therefore offer unequaled value. Special low prices to those purchasing by the piece.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee of JOHN V. DONALD, deceased will offer at Public sale on the premises,

On Wednesday, February 4th, 1874,

All the following described

Real Estate,

Situate in Allegheny co., Pa.

All that certain lot of ground in the Borough of Manchester, now Allegheny City, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning on the easterly side of Preble street, at the distance of 144 feet southwardly from Chestnut street; thence along Preble street southwardly 24 feet to the line of lot lately owned by James Daly; thence along said line eastwardly 120 feet to Cedar alley; thence along said alley northwardly 24 feet; thence parallel with Chestnut street 120 feet to Preble street, the place of beginning. The property has also a large new two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

Erected on the same, containing seven (7) rooms and finished within.

Also the one undivided third part of a certain other lot of ground in the Sixth ward of the City of Allegheny, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the west side of Preble street at the corner of Franklin street; thence westerly along the north side of said Franklin street 100 feet to an alley; thence northwardly along said alley and parallel with said Preble street 47 feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said Franklin street 100 feet to Preble street; thence southwardly along Preble street line of said Preble street 47 feet to the place of beginning.

Also a certain other lot adjoining the foregoing 24 feet in front on Chestnut street, extending back of same preserving a like width, being lot No. 159 in John Sampey's plan of part of lands in the said town of Manchester, since included within the limits of the said City of Allegheny.

Sale to be at 10 o'clock A. M. of same day.
Terms made known on day of sale.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Assignee.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of GABRIEL YZEL, of Butler, in the county of Butler, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that a payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, on the 31 day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of EMILY WILLIAMS, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly probated to

O. A. BARRETT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Administrator.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been granted to Mrs. Anna W. Lewis, on the estate of Dr. D. W. Lewis, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, persons having claims against said estate will please present the same, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay to E. M. AIKEN, Agent of said executrix, corner Fourth and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

PROFESSIONAL.

SAMUEL McMASTERS,
Alderman,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate.
Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET,
Opposite St. Paul's Cathedral.

H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law.
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

DR. WHITTIER,
No. 296

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLAND, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarland, W. S. Lorton,
A. T. Dunbar, J. F. Shunk,
Penn Kohne, Jno. F. Hamer,
R. W. Sackett, Saml A. Long.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

A. A. McCarty,
64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER,
DEALER IN
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper and Miscellaneous Securities.
jal3-24t-wr

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grotzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, C. Dilcher, P. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Lauer, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days or longer.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. SEMPLE, Vice-President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Lang, H. A. Sauer,
Joseph Wagner, Joseph Graf,
G. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. F. Lang, C. Schiefper,
James Irvin. MWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874.

The general recovery of business and finance from the depression caused by the panic, has inspired the inquiry, "what is the present status of the laboring classes, as regards means?" The savings banks, which afford some index, report that receipts and payments about equalize each other—a fact that indicates a measure of improvement even among the poorer classes. The Dollar Savings Bank, which may be taken as fairly indicating the general tendency had, in September last, $1,478 deposits, aggregating $120,187.02, and 592 payments, aggregating $83,440.74. In October there were but 745 deposits, amounting to $39,854.29, and 878 payments, amounting to $115,726.12. In November, the deposits fell to 470 in number, aggregating $43,198, and the payments reaching 922, aggregating $110,687.89. In December, which is dividend month, there were 783 deposits, reaching $44,279, and 1,680 payments, amounting to $292,641.57. Since January 1st, deposits and payments have about balanced.

These facts show that since the first of January there has been some ease among the laboring classes, particularly as the majority of accounts belong to these. Yet in special departments there is yet much hardship. The glass factories, and quite many of our iron mills are yet closed, thus keeping many out of employment. But the situation is, on the whole, improved.

At the Custom House, on Saturday, a draft from the Government, amounting to $100,000, was paid, the money going to New York. This speaks of an accumulation of Government funds here, as compared with the New York sub-treasury.

In the New York stock market, a general decline marked the dealings of Saturday. The precise reason, other than the surface one of a bear movement, does not show itself at this writing. The bank statement is strong, and indicative of an active market. The increase of deposits is unusually large, indicating either a flow of money to the New York banks, or a withdrawal of strong parties from stock speculations. The Philadelphia market was also weak. It is probable that the debate in Congress has its influence; also the fact that some stocks have reached maximum figures.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 26 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Gold closed at	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	117½	117½
Do., do. 1881.	116¾	116¾
Do. 1867	115½	115½
5-20—1864.	113¾	113¾
" 1865	117¾	117¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867.	117	117
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40's	113½	113¾
7-30's—coupons	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103¾	103¾
Erie	50¾	48¾
R. R. & R.	83¾	
C. C. & I. C.	32¾	
St. Paul	48¾	48¾
Do. preferred	73¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾
Do. Central	86	85
North Western Common	60¾	60
Do. preferred	73	73
Rock Island	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88
Pacific Mail	41	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	77	78¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34	33¾
Union Pacific	94¾	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	56	55¾
Harlem	125	125¾
Chicago and Alton	110	110
Adams Express	93	93
American Express	68	67
U. S. Express	70¾	70¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	69	69¾
E. C.	99	99¾
Pan Handle	91¾	90¾
Quicksilver	30	
Canton	73	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	33	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Friday.	Saturday
Penna. Central	48¾	48¾
Reading	56	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	120
Oil Creek	17	17¾
Lehigh Valley	59	58¾
Central Transportation	43	43¾
Elmira Com.	50	50
" Pref.	90	90¾
Penna. scrip dividend	94¾	94¾

New York, January 17, 1874.

The customs receipts were $237,000. The Treasury disbursements amounted to $533,000. The total imports for the week were $7,712,254; produce exports, $4,505,750; specie shipments, $432,495, chiefly silver bars. Money was easy at 5@6. Sterling was quiet at 483¼ for sixty days, and 484½ for sight. Gold ranged at 111¾@111¾, and closed at 111¾. The carrying rates were 3@6. The clearings were $38,000,000. State bonds were quiet and little doing. Governments closed strong. Stocks opened excited and depressed on account of rumors of Lake Shore passing a dividend. Before the announcement of that fact was made Lake Shore sold down to 81¾, and the general market declined ½@1¾ in sympathy. Between twelve and one o'clock the market was firmer, with a slight reaction, became weaker, and closed with the prices at the lowest point of the day, the decline ranging ½@2¾. The principal dealings were in Vanderbilt stocks, Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohio, Rock Island and Northwest. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 170,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union, 26,000 Union Pacific, 15,000 Wabash, 12,000 Lake Shore, 7,700 C. C. & I. C., 5,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Pacific Mail, and 7,000 New York Central. The United States Express pays a dividend of two dollars per share on February 23, and on the same date the Terre Haute and Indianapolis five per cent.

The following are the changes in the bank statement, compared with last week.

Loans, increase	
Specie, increase	$ 2,856,500
Circulation, decrease	1,630,000
Deposits, increase	73,500
Legal tenders, decrease	11,573,100
	4,491,900

Northwestern common, 60; do pref'ered, 72; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 96; Erie, 49¾; do preferred, 71¾; Toledo & Wabash, 56; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 90; Ohio & Mississippi, 34; do preferred, 80¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Lake Shore, 80¾; Pittsburg, 91; Illinois Central, 109; Union Pacific, 94¾; Missouri Pacific, 96¾; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 7¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90.

LONDON, January 17—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92 5-16@92 7-16; do for '67, 92¾; do '67, 1885, 93¾@93¾; do 10-40's, 92¾; new 5s, 102¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 48¾@49; do preferred, 71¾.

PARIS, January 17.—Rentes 58f 37½c.

FRANKFORT, January 17.—5-20's 92; 10's.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874.

The general produce markets, while they cannot be termed active, are nevertheless improving; there has been an increased demand for almost everything in this line during the past week, and, as a general rule, prices are hardening. The grocery trade continues fairly active; retailers generally are buying more freely, and with the exception of sugar, prices are very firm. There is a steady demand for all kinds of Grain, and notwithstanding the arrivals appear to be increasing, sellers have no difficulty in realizing very full prices. The hay trade continues very dull, but holders are expecting an increased demand and better market within the next week or two.

APPLES—Sales in a regular jobbing way at $2.50@3.50 ₱ brl. for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—60 to 70c ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c per lb.

BEANS—The market is generally reported quiet, while prices have undergone no change: $2@2.10 ₱ brl.

BUTTER—The supply of the finer grades is still considerably short of the demand, and prices continue to advance; sales were reported today at 35@38 for prime to choice roll. It is not expected, however, that these prices will be maintained any length of time.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is quoted firm at the advance noted in our last report, 15@15½.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9c ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand with regular sales at $8@9 ₱ brl., as to quality.

CANDLES—Standard brands quoted at 11½@12c by the car load, and 12@12c additional for smaller lots.

DRESSED HOGS—6¾@7c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 8¾@9. Peaches, halves, 12@12½; peeled, 18@20. Blackberries, 14@15.

EGGS—The arrivals are slacking off, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and prices remain as last quoted: fresh, 25, packed, 18@22.

FLOUR—The market is very generally reported quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote superfine at $5@5.25; extra, $5.50@6; family, $6.75@7.50; Fancy White Wheat, $8@8.50; Fancy Red Wheat, $7.50@8; Fancy White Rye, $6.50@7; Fancy Red Rye, $6@6.50; Spring Wheat Extra, $6.50@7; Minnesota Extra, $6.50@7; Iowa Extra, $6.50@7; Double Extra, $7.50@8; Patent, $8.50@9.50.

GRAIN—There is a very fair demand for all kinds of grain, and notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively large, there has been no accumulation as yet, and prices are fully sustained. Wheat, $1.60@1.65 for red, and $1.70@1.75 for white, with none in the market. We continue to quote Corn at 70@72 for shelled, and 62@65 for ear. Oats, 50@55, and in very limited supply.

GROCERIES—Coffee, notwithstanding it is higher than ever before known, is as still as ever, and from all that we can learn, is still tending upward. Sugar weaker, and refined are a shade lower, while the bank molasses and syrups are quiet and unchanged; Carolina Rice is quoted very stiff.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾ to 11¾; Standard A, 10¾; H. 10¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Circle C, 10; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Penn Sugar, No. 2 Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23@24; good to prime, 19@22; fair, 18@19. Shipped in 1 pound packages, 3c; loose, 3½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 75c; fair to prime old, 65@70.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾; Rangoon, 7½@8c.

GAME—There is an improved demand, excepting venison, which continues very dull, while as regards prices, there has been no recent change.

HOMINY—Firm at $4.75@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, and the supply is accumulating; loose remains unchanged, ranging from $18 to $23 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—$2@3 ₱ brl.

POULTRY—Is quiet and unchanged. Dressed Chickens, 8@10c; Turkeys, 12@16.

POTATOES—We can report a steady demand, and regular sales at $1.2 @1.25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way; prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb. 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 9c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $16.75 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, 8c. Extra, 10c. Do. half bbls, 10½c. Do. kits 11½c. Do. in 5 lb. caddies, 12c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 13c. Do. in 1 lb. packages, 13c ₱ pound. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 13c. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is firm and tending upward at $1.80@1.90 per bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6@7.

WHISKY—Highwines, $1.03@1.05 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of the different kinds of stock for the week, and to afford a comparison we append those of the week preceding, also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	853 cars	441 cars
Hogs	190 "	188 "
Sheep	51 "	57 "
Horses	22 "	6 "
Mules	7 "	3 "
Total	631	704

CATTLE.

The market was more active this week, the supply, especially of the better grades being scarcely equal to the demand, and prices ruled from ¼ to ¾ higher; the quality as a general thing was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of what might be classified fair to medium. So far as we could learn, there was nothing sold above 6¾, and salesmen generally clined to think this was the top of the market, although we did hear of 6¾ having been bid and refused for one bunch, which it is reasonable to infer would have been very fine. We are cognizant of five cars having changed hands at 6¼, four cars of which were taken by one buyer, John Madle, of Philadelphia, the other car was purchased by Simon Ulery, together with three other cars, for shipment to New York. Freemen cle, of which there was a very fair supply, the market was moderately active, and sellers, as a rule, were enabled to realize an advance of from ¼ to ¾, in some instances perhaps a shade more. Common, while they may have sold more readily did not bring any better prices than those of last week. The demand here at the present time comes mainly from Philadelphia. Country butchers from the coal-mines and the interior of the State who usually here in more or less numbers every week, and take we should say from 20 to 30 cars, while Philadelphia runs from 10 to 15 cars as already stated, there were four cars taken for shipment to New York. Our trade with that market has been very fluctuating for some time, and there does not seem to be much show for an improvement soon. There is no country demand for cattle at the present time, nor is it expected at this season of the year, and there are few stockers offering. The most of the cattle on sale this week ranged from 1,000 up to 1,300 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra native steers, 1,500 lbs	6.25@6.35
Prime native steers, 1,300@1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good native steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Fair to medium 900@1,000 lbs	4.75@5.00
Common steers	3.50@4.50
Old cows, bulls, etc. etc.	2.50@3.25

HOGS.

The market has been remarkably steady and uniform this week; we do not think prices have varied more than 10c ₱ cwt either way. Prime Philadelphia hogs sold at 6c on Monday forenoon, and the same kind brought that price here to day, and on the other grades the difference was no greater. Yorkers have been selling all week within the range of 5.90@5.70, and good mixed hogs at 5.75@5.85. The arrivals, as will be seen, were slightly in excess of those of last week, but as already intimated, the demand was just about equal to the supply, they sold just about as fast as they arrived; hence, while there was no change to note in the way of lower grades, there was no accumulation; it begins to look, however, as if the highest notch had been reached, and there is no question but that the recent sharp advance in the value of hogs has curtailed the demand very materially for the product.

SHEEP.

There has been a good demand for this class of stock all week, and notwithstanding there was a very fair supply, the market ruled quite favor, which is evident from the fact that they were enabled to put prices up from ¼ to ¾ of a cent per lb. It is worthy of notice that, every thing being equal, coarse wool sheep are selling just as readily and at good prices as fine wool; indeed some of our largest buyers, including Erisman, are giving the former the preference, as it is urged against the latter that they are too much like fancy open wool. Extra, 5¾@6c; extra fine wool, 5¾@5¾; fair to good, 5¼@5¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, January 17, 1874.

The Crude market opened up firm this week, but on Wednesday and from that up until Friday there was a slight reaction, and prices fell back from 5 to 7c ₱ brl; to day, however, there was a firmer feeling again, and with an increased inquiry and diminished offerings, there was a slight advance. Dispatches from Parker quoted at $1.23¾ ₱ brl., bid for "Union," and $1.13½@1.13¾ bid for "United" lines, with holders firm and but little offering. It appears that a good deal of oil has been bought recently to put in tank, on speculation; also, that there is still considerable wanted for that purpose, and Schmidbach & H; 3 do, W H Kuntzer & Son; 1 do oats, Scott & G; 65 bags rags, Voigt M & Co; 8 bris flour, Heed C & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—3 cars stone Isabella F Co, 4 do Carnegie K and Co, 2 do coal, Lose Furnace, 27 do, Sable Coal Co, 2 do, A V R R Co, 3 do potatoes, Vandergrifter & S, 60 bush oats, 256 do oats, 8 bales hay, H Atkins, 1 calf, W Huffman, 5 odls soythes, Whitmore W L & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do barley, Rhodes: 1 car corn, McShane and A; 1 do, Johnston and McF; 1 do, W Welsh and Co; 1 do, D G Stewart; 1 do, Hitchcock McC and Co; 1 do oats, S B Floyd and Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LEASE.

Nimick & Co. m	29	J Reamer. m	3
Brown & Co. m	1	J W Porter. m	9
Total			42

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co. o	4	Reese G & W. o	1
Shoenberger & Co. o	16	Zug & Co. o	3
Zug & Co p	2	Caughey and H. o	3
McKnight D & Co. p	3	Phillips N & Co. p	3
Total			35

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey and H. m	3	Jones and L. m	1
Total			4

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
EUROPE.
A. M. BARR,
143 Smithfield Street,
Agent for Inman, White Star, National, Guion State Line and Allan Line of steamers. Passengers booked by either of the above lines, sailing twice a week to and from New York and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown each way. Drafts issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the principal towns in Europe from £1 and upward.
Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The weather moderated considerably yesterday, and the prospects were favorable for an early resumption of navigation. The Monongahela was reported closed at several points, so that navigation in that stream is suspended. The Allegheny was still open yesterday, but the ice was quite formidable, rendering navigation below here out of the question.

The following boats are loading and will take their departure as soon as there is a show of getting through: Juniata, for Cincinnati, Messenger for St. Louis, and Ironsides for New Orleans.

—Saturday's Cincinnati Gazette says: The J. S. Neal started up with a tow of empty barges.

The Charley McDonald passed up with an empty tow.—The Nellie Speer passed up with eight empty barges.—The Jessie Sloss passed up with either five or seven barges of empty oil barrels.—The Bengal Tiger, Ella, and Stella arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with tows of coal.—The R. W. Skillinger arrived from Pittsburgh and will return this evening.—Steamers are carrying coal from Shreveport to New Orleans at $1 per bale, and down at $4 per head.—Yesterday the Allegheny Belle No. 4 reshipped on the Andes for Wheeling 182 barrels and 45 half barrels molasses, 61 barrels sugar, and 50 barrels wine. The Andes received from the James D. Parker 20 bales cotton for Pittsburgh.—Capt. Turn Hill, who left Cairo, Ill., on the 9th inst., for Mo., on the Ohio formerly of Wheeling, and had been for many years captain and engineer on Western Rivers, but lately had been farming. His boy, who was Capt. W. R. Dorsey's sister, had died before Mr. Capt. H. was commander of the A. N. Johnson when she exploded below Manchester, some years ago.

—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "One of the crippled barges belonging to the tow of Capt. Ben Clark is found to be so badly damaged that it is unfit for further service, and will be wrecked. The coal in it will be saved. The other barge, which was supposed to be badly damaged is only slightly injured, and is now in as good condition as ever. One of the barges, in the fleet of 19 while the tow was scattered, Wednesday, struck the fleet at Brasmer's Landing and stove in a loaded barge belonging to Joseph Walton. She was not sunk, and the damage will not amount to much.

—The New Orleans Picayune of the 13th says: The Carrie V Kountz, which left for the west yesterday, took out 2,350 packages merchandise, 67 casks bottles, 193 bales and 450 boxes sugar—in all 600 tons.—The James Howard, having determined to try the new Jones' condenser, for burning fuel, will remain here several days to have it adjusted to her machinery. The Express will also give up the Memphis trade, and goes next to Pittsburgh, leaving Friday afternoon.

The Louisville Courier of Saturday says: "The I. N. Phillips arrived from Cumberland river with five empty barges and one model barge loaded with pig iron and discharged 100 tons of iron and 100 tons at Jeffersonville. She will leave for Pittsburgh this morning with an empty tow.

—The following steamers were in port at St. Louis on Thursday: Fontenelle, Gen. Anderson, Gen. Buford, Accomac, Lucinda Holmes, Ella, C. C. Yeager, Commonwealth, Esperanza, Addie Johnston and Bella Shreveport; also two commissioned steamers, the Confederate and the Rebel, being dismantled.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Friday contained the following: Navigation between St. Louis and Cairo being practically suspended for the present, the managers of the Board of Underwriters give notice that no cargo risks will be taken by them between St. Louis and Cairo until further notice.

—For ten days past the steamship St. Louis, with a cargo of cotton destined to Liverpool, has been aground on the bar at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, and at last accounts the outlook for early relief was dubious. The blockade of the pass also detained a number of outward bound vessels

—The New Orleans Picayune says: "With the new deflector recently added to her to her two boilers, the Fiela is able to carry about 1,000 barrels of coal between this port and the mouth of White river, and make more steam and better time than usual. Other packets will soon have the improved contrivance recommend it very highly.

—A new transportation company has been formed at St. Louis, called the Lone Star Fast Freight Line. One of the routes will be over the Scioto's Southern Pacific railroads. Capt. J. T. Washington has been appointed agent of the line for Memphis.

—The New Orleans Picayune of the 14th says: "At the marshal's sale yesterday the steamboat J. W. Swords was adjudicated to Mr. H. Lawrence for two hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the wreck of the the Royal George to Capt. John Kouns for two hundred dollars.

—The Blue Lodge arrived at Louisville Friday from Pittsburgh with a tow of coal. She took it over the falls and proceeded on her way to Brashear City. Her tow consisted of twelve barges and two coal boats.

—The steamer Belle Lee, now lying near the convent by the city of New Orleans, is announced for sale by United States Marshal Packard next Tuesday, and the same officer announces the Anna for sale over again next Monday.

—Capt. W. T. Scovill is commanding the Governor Allen in the absence of Capt. Benson, who is in Cincinnati in attendance on a lawsuit, who is quite ill.

—The Frank Morgan, sold at New Orleans last Monday by the United States Marshal, was knocked down for $2,000 to C. Bloom & Co., for other parties.

—The Ella Hughes has at last been sold by her late owners, Cartwright, Hughes Arthur, to Sloss, Sloan & Co., for $3,500. She is to ply the Upper Cumberland.

—The Robert E. Lee carried into New Orleans on her last trip 4,014 bales of cotton and 4,000 sacks of seed.

—The Paragon is on her way from New Orleans with a cargo of 700 tons of sugar and molasses for Cincinnati.

—Capt. T. D. Cooper, a well-known Yazoo river pilot, has retired from the river, and established a steamboat agency in Vicksburg.

—The steamer Exporter has laid up at New Orleans for the want of business.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyres, Old Axles and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
BRASS COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC.
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Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Weekly Packet
SATURDAY, Jan. 17—4 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
JUNIATA.
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander
W. S. BRAVO.....Clerk
Good freight engagements to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
SIEMAN & DERR'S Office,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, January 17—4 P. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
HARNISDIES AND BARGES.
Will leave as announced above.
For further information apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
GHRIEST & MACKEY,
R. C. 66 and 64 Market street, Agents.

For Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, January 17—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
MESSENGER.
M. A. COX.....Commander
JOHN FISHER.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Taking freight to Memphis. New Orleans and Nashville.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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UNION INSURANCE CO.
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A. G. CUSHMAN, C. C. LONG, Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
J. W. J. MCLAIN, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

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A. G. Cushman,	John Scott,
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C. Lappe.	Jacob H. Walter,
Chas. A. Colton.	William Haslip.

WALTER OGDEN, General Agent.

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OF PITTSBURGH.
Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street
This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Rates taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

C. Yeager,	James Graham,	Jacob Painter,
Robert Patrick,	Geo. W. Evans,	Thos. Mellon,
J. Painter,	R. C. Phillips,	A. Fischer,
J. H. Hopkins	C. C. Bope,	E. H. Alexander,
Henry Haslip,	C. C. Lappe,	M. Yeagly,
Dumas Lutz,	Wm. Smith,	
G. Yeager.		L. Walter,
President.		Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK,		THOS. D. KELLER,
Treasurer		Secretary.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO
Of Allegheny City Pa.,
Fire and Marine
OFFICE: For. Federal and Locust Street
A. MCFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
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Valentine Baker,	S. H. S. Hartman,
A. McFarland,	Samuel Dyer,
Joseph H. Sorland,	Wm. Rosebury,
Wm. Schoepf,	Joseph Hostetter,
W. J. Langtitt,	S. George, Jr.
A. B. Burns,	Albert Pitcairn,
J. G. Reel,	Albert Pitcairn,
R. D. Hay,	Jos. Eichbaum,
Alex. Hilands,	H. S. McCleary.

W. J. CARSON, General Agent.

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Packages sent promptly to any part of Europe. Foreign Gold and Silver bought. Collections promptly made.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday until 9 P. M. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, genital weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars, etc., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2, South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc27:m6

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only True and Perfect Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and imitations. Produces instantly a superb Black or natural Brown, and leaves the hair soft, clean, and beautiful. The genuine signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists.
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New Crop N. O. Molasses.
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WILLIAM M. GORMLY,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
(White Front,) 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
From the above notice it will be seen that I have succeeded Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN in the Produce Commission business, I respectfully tender my services to shippers and others, and by prompt attention to business ask a share of your patronage.
AUGUST 4. W. M. GORMLY.
au6

H. M. CALDWELL,
Commission Merchant,
And Dealer in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET,

HOME NEWS.

Through the Ice.

Robert Grant a young man, was walkin[g] ... River avenue, Allegheny, near Madi[son] ... on Saturday night about ten o'cl[ock] ... fell into a gully that has been o[pened] ... along ... bank during the recent sno[w] ... n avenue, ... lee twelve feet below, and w[as] ... ck, when he ... in which position he rem[ained] ... ashed out of the ... himself until his cries ... J. He struck the ... who helped him ... ot partially through ... boarding house on ... ained unable to help ... attracted officer Barton ... d assisted him to his ... South Canal street.

Sudde[n] ... Coroner M[cDowell] ... on the body ... aged elev[en] ... denly a[t] ... hour ... [Ja]...

Death of a Child.

Callin, yesterday, held an inquest ... of Margaret E. Pritchard, an infant ... en weeks, which had died rather sud[denly]. ... Its parents' residence on Short alley, ... Tuscan street. The child had been ill ... a severe cold for about a week. *Accord*[ing] to Dr. Rex's examination, the child had coughed up some phlegm, which went back into its throat, and lodged in the windpipe, the child in consequence smothering to death. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

Obituary.

At four o'clock yesterday morning Mr. William C. Knoebel, son of Mr. John Knoebel, of No. 138 Smithfield street, departed this life in the 23d year of his age. Mr. K. was a promising young man, who possessed many sterling qualities of head and heart. His pleasing manner won him a host of friends. He was regarded as a young man of unusual talent, and one who, had he lived, would have made a noble man, but was cut down in the flower of his youth. His parents have the sympathy of a large circle of mourning friends and relatives.

Teachers' Institute.

The Teachers' Institute, at its session on Saturday, at the Lincoln school house, had a class drill in percentage, conducted by Prof. Douglass. Prof. J. F. Anderson then explained, at length, "The Method of Teaching the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic." After this the subject of "Light" was explained by class in Natural Philosophy taught by Miss Mulhattan. The subject of class exercises and recitations were then discussed by Profs. Gibbons, Burt and Cochran. After some other discussions the Institute adjourned.

Not an "Illegal Election."

Considerable discussion was created in official circles in Allegheny, on Saturday, by a belief which gained currency to the effect that the election by the Board of Poor Directors of Mr. J. F. Neely, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Saundrest, was illegal. It was claimed by those who thought the election irregular, that section 16 page 62 City Code, provided that all such vacancies should be filled by Councils until the next regular elec tion.

If any of the gentlemen, however, who discussed this legal point, will look again in the Code, page 63 sec 23 they will find that a subsequent Act of Assembly authorizes the Board to fill all vacancies. The first act was that of April 6 1844 and the second that of April 9, 1870, and the mistake occurred in not examining both laws.

The Sites.

The Board of Viewers appointed to appraise the three sites named in connection with the proposed new Government buildings, have completed their work, and will, it is expected, present their report to the Court to-day. They held a meeting on Saturday to finally consider their finding. The appraisements put upon the sites by the property owners are as follows:

No. 1, $540 990; No. 2 $651 290; No. 3 $545 000. Site No. 1 is bounded by Diamond alley, Cherry alley, Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

No 2 is on Smithfield street, 260 feet down Sixth avenue, and along Smithfield street to Strawberry alley.

No. 3 is the corner of Seventh avenue, including the M. E. Church, extending to Cherry alley eastward, and Strawberry alley westward.

The award of the viewers will not be made public until the report is presented in Court.

U. P. Church Dedication.

A large audience attended the services yesterday morning, on the occasion of the dedication of the main auditorium of the Eighth United Presbyterian church, at the corner of Locust and Van Braam streets. Up till yesterday the congregation had worshipped in the basement of the church, but the rooms they occupy now is large and spacious, but comfortable. It has just had the finishing touches put to it, and yesterday it looked clean and refreshing. One thing that will add very much to the comfort of those who may attend, is the space that has been so liberally left between the seats, thus permitting an easy and comfortable position to be assumed, and not compelling one to sit in a cramped, awkward way. The room is finished in oak and walnut, and presents a very neat and tasty appearance, while the stained glass windows contrast pleasantly and cheerfully with the other surroundings. The pulpit is small, and the slightly elevated platform on which it stands is sufficiently large to seat a number of persons and still give plenty of space to the minister. The gallery, which is small, only extends across one end of the room, the front, and faces the pulpit. The sermon yesterday morning was delivered by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., editor of the *United Presbyterian*. He took for his text the 145th Psalm, from the 8 h to the 11th verse, and delivered a very interesting and instructive discourse. The services were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Cooper. In the afternoon Rev. W. J. Reid preached, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Jeffries, of Westminister College.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed—A General Wreck.

On Thursday last a terrific explosion occurred at Dunbar Furnace, Fayette county. The furnace of the furnace had been in a leaky condition for some days and gave considerable trouble. On the day in question, the metal was run off earlier than usual, in order that repairs might be made, and the manager was examining the leaky parts, when suddenly there was a loud report and the receiver was blown into atoms, portions being carried a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The roof of the casting house was torn off. The frame building where the engine was stored was completely torn away, and two men named Laughrey and James Long were killed and terribly mutilated. Long, who resides in Allegheny, had his head completely torn from his body, which was thrown away about twenty feet; Laughrey had his legs broken and was otherwise mutilated. The wreck is being cleared away, and it is expected that by to-day, work will be resumed.

A FIRE COMMISSION VACANCY.

Councils to be Called Upon at Next Meeting to Elect Another Commissioner.

It is quite probable that our City Councils will be called upon at the meeting, next Monday, to elect a Fire Commissioner to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. J. H. Stewart. The fact of Col. Stewart's resignation has not heretofore been given out, and as it was thus not generally known, gentlemen with aspirations in that direction have not had an opportunity to scatter the pasteboards. After this announcement has however, it is quite probable prospective candidates will come out lively, and move around briskly until the day of election.

In view of the fact that the Fire Commission has complete control of its own appropriations, and annually expends many thousands of dollars, none but one of our best representative citizens should be chosen to fill the vacancy, or put on the Commission at any time. There is plenty of time however—now that the fact is made known—for a careful canvass of the merits of candidates, and the selection of a good man.

WORK HOUSE FINANCES.

The Earnings and Expenditures for the Past Year.

County Controller Warner on Saturday received a report from the Board of Managers of the County Work House, for the year ending December 31, 1873. A recapitulation of the earnings and expenditures is thus given:

EARNINGS.	
Barrel Factory	$38 654 82
Brick yard	4 083 78
Laundry	3 867 39
Permanent improvements	3 255 15
Total	$69,501 14
EXPENDITURES.	
Clothing, bedding, shoes, leather and findings	$ 5 488 86
Provisions	19 497 60
General Expenses	30 219 95
	$55,206 41

Surplus of income over expenditures $14 294 73

The largest receipts outside of taxes were $35,000 for liquor licenses. The largest items of current expenses was salaries amounting to $17 148 26. The bill for flour was $8 384 74; for groceries $6 626 77; beef $4 655 29; coal for gas and fuel $4,797 95. Over $50,000 were expended during the year on permanent improvements and the stock on hand December 31, was valued at $102 435 45—an increase over the previous year of $44 030.41.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Organizations on Saturday—The Pest House—Release From the Contract—The Petition of the Internationalists.

A number of committee meetings were held on Saturday for the purpose of organization.

The Survey Committee met in the City Engineer's office, and Mr. W. F. Aull was elected chairman, and Mr. W. E. Roe, engineer of the survey corps. The following resolutions offered by Mr. Fairman were adopted:

Resolved, That the engineer be requested to furnish the necessary data to prepare an ordinance for the location of Grand avenue, Thirty-second ward, so that the same may be reported to Councils at their next meeting.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to allow an appropriation of $15 000 for the Survey Committee during the year 1874.

The Railroad Committee organized by electing Mr. Jno. C. Ruby chairman. Meetings will be held at 7½ P. M., on the third Monday of each month.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee, on motion of Mr. John R. McCune, Col. Wm. Phillips was re-elected chairman, and the committee will meet again on Wednesday afternoon to fix the appropriations for this year. A sub-committee was appointed to confer with Messrs. Wood and Moorhead, the gentlemen from whom the site for a pest house in the Thirteenth ward, was purchased by the Board of Health, and ascertain on what terms they are willing payments should be made by the city, and also how much they will take and release the city from the contract.

The special Committee to which was referred the petition of the Internationalists, presented at the last meeting of Councils, also met on Saturday. Mr. Glass propos d the raising of funds by subscription, for the establishment of soup houses and other sources of relief. Mr. Thompson suggested the propriety of calling a public meeting to take action in the matter. Without deciding on the best source to be pursued, the committee adjourned till this afternoon at half-past three.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Interesting Statistics for Taxpayers.

Operations by the Street, Road, and Survey Committees Last Year—The Work of the City Hall Commission—Official Returns.

Below we present several annual reports which contains facts in figures that taxpayers will find interesting.

Report of the Survey Committee.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Survey Committee would respectfully present a summary of their operations during the past year.

After their organization in the beginning of the year, Mr. William E. Roe was confirmed engineer of the Committee. During the year they had twenty-four general and special meetings. Several of the special meetings of the Committee were on the ground, and there were visitations to the several matters under consideration, made by fifty-five sub committees. Mr. Roe was instructed to organize sufficient assistance to perform the work devolving upon the Committee. In obedience to instructions he organized two corps for the field operations, which were begun as soon as the weather would permit, and have continued until the present time. It was found necessary to increase the corps during the season, on account of the vast amount of additional work that was entailed by the consolidation of the South Side. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring intelligent assistance of what had been done in the several boroughs, and attention was first directed to the collection of all that could be obtained, and after considerable labor some old plans were received, but not enough to afford much aid. To facilitate the progress of the work one corps was especially assigned to that portion of the city, and have been continued there during the year. The difficulty experienced, more especially in the Hill district, to make the streets conform to the general requirements of the city, was very great. Many of the streets being narrow, and having to be widened, much opposition was met.

Your Committee have endeavored to conciliate opposing interests, and do the best for the benefit of public and future requirements. They may have failed; yes, in some cases, *have failed* to do so; but they have done what they could for the accomplishment of that purpose, and express regret when they have not been successful. Change of lines and grade have been a continued source of annoyance. Any line that may, or can be made, will not suit everybody; and, as each person owning property, as a general rule, views the importance and correctness of such through the perspection of his own interest, it is very difficult to reduce them all along a line when there are scores of owners to the same focus of argument, and we regret that, in many cases, the work has been changed, when we had given much time and attention to, and done the best to preserve public and private interests; that changes, in many instances, being effected through personal importunity or political influences. As an example, we found mention in the grade of [illegible]. We believe it has been permanently injured from this cause, and we hope that you will in the future adhere to the conclusion of our successors in those matters better than you have in ours. We cordially endorse the suggestions of the City Engineer, that all proposed grades shall be staked off on the ground before adoption, so that all persons interested may know what effect such will have on their property, and have ample opportunity to present their objections before the adoption by Councils, that no change may be made or allowed afterwards except in extreme cases. This will require more labor and expense, but will give more satisfaction to the people interested, and be a means of keeping down bitter feelings that are often engendered between neighbors when their interests are conflicting and each tenacious

The surveys for the compilation of data for the sewer system were begun and the basin comprising the greater portion of the East Liberty district, containing about 1,500 acres, and the Soho basin, have been surveyed; but on account of the press of other work, the amount of work done in that department was not as great as intended and desired, but it will be continued and pushed as speedily as practicable to completion. The work done in the field by the different corps will be compiled into proper form for reference in the office during the winter. A complete map, showing all the streets of the city on a small scale, is being made for general reference, and plan books on a larger scale are also being made, so that when completed, all the reference will be at command in the office.

The appropriation made by Councils for the year was $15 000, of which $14 900 have been expended as judiciously as a true and proper economy would dictate. There have been fifty-seven miles of streets located and revised, and twenty-seven miles of alleys run, for a detailed statement of which we respectfully refer you to the report of the City Engineer. In conclusion, your Committee desires to tender their thanks to Mr. Wm. E. Roe, their Engineer, for the efficient manner in which he has seconded all their efforts, and for the faithful manner in which he has performed all the duties which we have entrusted to his care.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. P. DUFF,
DR. G. G. RAHAUSER,
S. H. MORGAN,
C. B. SEELY,
R. B. BROWN,
J. S. ATKINSON,
JOHN FLEMING,
GEO. FINLEY,
JAS B. MURRAY,
A. H. GROSS,
C. S. FETTERMAN,
HILL BURGWIN,
DAVID RISK,
I. H. DURLING,
JAMES ERICE,
P. LAUGHRAN.

To the Honorable, the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

Your Street Committee respectfully present a synopsis of the operations of the department assigned to their charge during the year 1873, the addition of the 3 S. Side districts have entailed a corresponding increase of labor on your Committee, the performances of which has taken a great deal of time. We have endeavored to give all matters that attention necessary to a proper understanding of their merit, but in some cases have, perhaps, not been able to render entire satisfaction. We have held seventeen meetings of the Committee, some of which have been for the visitation of places of more particular interest. There have been seventy-six sub committees appointed to visit other places and matters of less pressing importance. The people interested were always given opportunity to make statements of their different cases to the Committee, and it was only after careful and mature deliberation that cases involving differences of opinion were settled. We might say that the labor of the year was increased on account of the pressure of business at the close of last year, preventing the proper amount of work being done on the streets, which had to be done in the beginning of this year, thereby entailing more than the legitimate labor and expense of the year. There has been much work of magnitude and importance put under contract during the year. There have been 69 contracts for street improvements, 32 contracts for construction of sewers, and several for board walks, and also for bridges, aggregating 15¾ miles of sidewalks, 43 miles of sewers, over 500,000 cubic yards of excavations, and 105 000 square yards paving, and about 61,000 lin. ft. curbing, 17 600 sq. yds. crossing, at a total cost of $700 000. This, with the engineer's pay rolls, amount to about $200 000, including all expenses. Street Commissioner's department, the aggregate of which amounts to $92,274, and which is here appended, will give some idea of the amount of work accomplished by your Committee during the year. Those who had previously frequently been directed to the importance of letting the contract for paving the sidewalk as a portion of the contract for the improvement of the streets. It is estimated that a great saving will be derived in the cost of property and greater uniformity be preserved, and we take occasion to press upon Council, the passage of a general ordinance authorizing and instructing the letting the sidewalk in all contracts for street improvements.

Your Committee take this opportunity to state their approval of the efficiency and attention of the Street Commissioners of the several districts, and express the hopes that time will add there to and leave to even greater benefit in the future. All of which is respectfully submitted.

EVAN JONES, Chairman.

First District.

To Evan Jones, Chairman of Street Committee

DEAR SIR—I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on the streets of the First district, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1873.

PAY ROLLS FOR EACH MONTH.

January	$ 1 340 26
February	1,068 02
March	1,282 08
April	2 073 32
May	2,297 03
June	2 631 11
July	2 920 73
August	2,409 47
Sep ember	2 310 46
October	2 286 07
November	1,385 74
December	1,087 01
	$23,291 30

Paid by warrants on City Treasurer $20 618 55
Balance due on Pay Rolls 2 672 75
$23,291 30

Cost of labor for repairing cobble pavement	$ 2,927 72
Cost of labor of Housesand Carts for hauling material	1,164 35
Cost of Gravel	759 33
Cost of Paving Stone	420 34
Cost of Backsmithing and Tools	143 44
Total cost of repairs of Cobble Pavement	5,415 18
Cost of labor and material for repairing Wood Pavement	604 48
Total cost of repairing Pavements	$6,019 66
Cost of labor for cleaning streets and alleys	$ 4,705 41
Cost of horses and carts for removing dirt and rubbish	6,294 40
Cost of blacksmithing and tools	114 96
Total cost	$11,114 77
Cost of labor for cutting ice from streets and alleys	$ 1,045 66
Cost of horses and carts for removing ice	$ 1,114 38
Cost of blacksmithing and tools	70 75
	$2,230 79
Cost for labor for cleaning sewers and sewer drops	$ 315 75
Cost of labor of horses and carts for removing dirt	$ 314 15
Cost of blacksmithing and tools	14 25
Total cost	$ 639 15
Cost of Flag stones for repairing street crossings	$ 591 64
Cost of labor for laying the same	$ 134 00
Cost of labor of horses and carts for hauling material	$ 34 00
Total cost	$ 759 64
Cost of labor and material for reparing sewer drops	$ 629 65
Cost of iron castings for drops	$ 241 35
	$ 871 00
Cost of iron gutters and labor for putting in the same	250 97
Cost of street signboards and painting	25 00
Cost of labor of horses and carts for removing nusiances	96 62
Office expenses, Janitor and ice bill	83 70
Commissioner's salary	1,200,00
Total	$ 23,291 30

Money collected for extra work done and paid to City Treasurer $374 14
Materials on hand, estimated amount gravel 104 63
Paving stone 65 00
Total $169 63

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. HUNTER,
Street Commissioner, First District.

Second District.

To Evan Jones, Esq., Chairman of Street Committee.

SIR—I would respectfully submit the following report of operations on streets of the Second district from January 1st to December 29th 1873.

PAY ROLLS FOR EACH MONTH.

January	$ 1,023 16
February	733 55
March	998 50
April	2,072 82
May	2 204 52
June	2,804 23
July	1 932 08
August	1 832 44
September	2,166 05
October	1,358 67
November	1,311 82
December	805 45
Total	$18,836 78
Amounts paid by warants on City Treasurer	$18 031 33
Balance due on pay rolls	805 45
Total	$18 836 78
Cost of labor repairing streets and alleys	$ 3,179 76
Cost of carts hauling material	1 540 54
Cost of gravel	1,241 84
Cost of paving stone	622 00
Cost of blacksmithing	103 68
Cost of tools	22 15
	$6 709 97
Sep ember	2 310 46
October	2 286 07
November	1,385 74
December	1,087 01
	$23,291 30

Money collected for extra work done and paid to City Treasurer $374 14
Materials on hand, estimated amount gravel 104 63
Paving stone 65 00
Total $169 63

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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Street Commissioner, First District.

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Cost of iron gutters and labor for putting in the same	250 97
Cost of street signboards and painting	25 00
Cost of labor of horses and carts for removing nusiances	96 62
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Total	$